

# The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

Thursday, May 27, 1858.

## AGENTS.

J. E. DODD, (Successor to W. S. Brown), North-West Corner of Olive and Main Streets, St. Louis, is our Agent in that City, for collecting Subscriptions and Advertisements, and making collections for the Chief.

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## NOTICE.

In order that Hotel Proprietors to whom this paper is sent without their orders, may not suppose that a bill for subscription will hereafter be presented to them, we will state that 200 copies have been subscribed for, and ordered to be sent regularly to the principal Hotels throughout the Union; and the only return asked is, that the proprietors keep them on file, where they may be read by all who visit their houses.

**NO PAPER LAST WEEK.**—There was no paper issued from this office, last week. We were absent on business, and returned too late to get the paper out. We had hoped to go through the year without missing an issue, but found it impossible, in this case. Subscribers, however, will receive their full number of papers.

**THE ELECTION.**—We have but few returns of the election held on the 18th. There was a very light vote, and but few except those in favor of the Leavenworth Constitution, seemed to take interest enough in the matter to go to the polls. In this County and Brown, the Constitution has a majority. In the city of Atchison, there is 10 majority against it. We have nothing from the lower part of the Territory. Almost every one appears to feel that it was a useless proceeding.

In this County, a ticket was gotten up, a day or two before the election, in opposition to the clique affair put on the track by the Troy Convention, and would have beaten it all hollow, but that its friends did not think it worth while. As it is, we presume the other one has succeeded. At Doniphan, the new ticket received a large majority. At Iowa Point the polls were not opened, and they might as well have been opened here. With a slight concerted effort, the anti-clique ticket would have been successful. But it has given an indication that the people are all right, and that, when there is a chance to accomplish any thing by voting, they will speak loud and strong.

**EDITORS IN TOWN.**—The steamer Peerless came up the river on another excursion-trip, on Friday last, and lay at our wharf for about an hour. Like Moses in sight of the land of Canaan, we had a distant view of the scene, but couldn't get to it. Upon entering our office, some time afterwards, we found divers scraps of envelope paper hanging on the copy books, from which we learned that our sanctum had been visited by J. T. Child, of the St. Joseph Journal, Mr. M. O. Crooks, of the St. Louis press, (local editor of the Democrat, we have been told,) and Mr. Russell, late of the Elwood Advertiser. From the word late, we judge that the Advertiser has either suspended, or Mr. Russell has retired from the establishment, of which we had not heard before. Among the visitors was also Edwin Bell, Esq., for a number of years editor of the old Hagerstown (Md.) Torchlight, having succeeded his father to that post. He afterwards edited several papers in California, and is now one of the proprietors of the job printing establishment in St. Joseph. Our respects to you all, gentlemen. Sorry we could not be here to see you.

**NEW STORE, AND LARGE STOCK OF GOODS.**—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that W. H. Van Doren has just opened a new store in this place, where any article in the Dry Goods or Grocery line may be had at Wholesale or Retail. He has probably the largest stock of Goods in the Territory, outside of Leavenworth and Lawrence, and Mr. Van Doren pledges himself to sell at Leavenworth prices. As there is more competition in that city than in any other place on the Missouri, Goods are consequently cheaper. We would particularly call the attention of the settlers in the back country to this establishment. Now is the time for them to get good bargains. White Cloud is nearer to them than any other river town, the roads are excellent, and Goods can be purchased lower than they can be bought above Leavenworth. Come along with your teams!

Attention is called to the legal Card of Thomas A. Osborn, who has located at Elwood, in this County. We are acquainted with Mr. Osborn, but hear him highly spoken of, and recommend him to those having business under any of the heads mentioned in his Card. We believe he was the Free State candidate for County Attorney, at the recent election.

We think there is now a prospect for warm weather. It has rained, and rained, until it has rained itself warm, and has now continued so, through rain and shine, for nearly a week. It will probably now stick.

## Our Trip Below.

Having had some little business to transact down the river, and having a strong desire to spend the remainder of the Winter a little farther South, we stowed ourself into a vehicle, a few days since, and set out upon an overland trip for our place of destination. The weather was cold, wet, and disagreeable, and did not promise a very pleasant journey.

The first town we passed through was Iowa Point, where we found nearly everybody housed up, no doubt appreciating the virtues of good, warm fires. After leaving that place, we entered upon the broad prairie, and passing by the Mission Farm, came to Wolf River. The Mission Farm is a most splendid tract of land, nearly all fenced in, and in excellent farming order. It is enough to make the eyes of one water, who knows what a good farm is. The Wolf River country is splendid, and we do not believe that it is surpassed by any country on the globe. It has fine groves of timber, rich bottoms, and beautiful rolling prairie, such as are seldom met with. Wolf itself is pretty much like all the streams in prairie countries—narrow and deep. These streams are usually about ten feet wide and twenty feet deep, including banks. Very few of them are bridged, and ferry scows are usually found at the crossings. It requires about three jerks to get them across.

Leaving Wolf, we continued our way over the prairie, without chart or compass. This travelling over a prairie with which one is unacquainted, is rather a tedious job, especially during such weather as we had, when the sun could not be seen for three days, and one could not tell what direction he was travelling. It seems as if every settler has his own road, and they branch out in every direction, rendering it almost impossible for a traveller to find the right one. And it is just as bad to inquire your way; for every one points out a different road, and no two will give the same distances. You may inquire how far it is to a certain place, and are told that it is six miles. After travelling about an hour towards your place of destination, and inquiring again, you learn that you have eight miles yet to go!

Towards night, we have in sight of the city of Troy, the County Seat of Doniphan County. After getting within sight of the place, it seems as if the road leads one around the place about three times before he can get into it. Troy is a village of some eight or ten houses, and has a very pretty situation upon the high prairie. The Court House Square is now being fenced in, after which trees will be planted all around it, and the grass suffered to grow. It will make a nice place. The proprietors of the town are preparing to make improvements this season. They would have done so before, but for the efforts to divide the County, and to remove the County Seat elsewhere. They still have some fears that one of these will be accomplished, and in either case Troy would lose the County Seat, and be ruined. But those river towns which are aspiring to the honor of becoming the County Seat, may as well drop the subject, for Troy is as near the centre of the County as can well be. And we will here remark that, whatever we may have desired heretofore, since we have been over a great portion of the County, we do not wish to see it divided, nor the lines altered. To be sure, it is not very well shaped; but we do not believe that there is a more beautiful and delightful County in the Union—one abounding in such fine scenery, rich soil, and plentiful supply of timber, water, coal, stone, and everything necessary to the sustenance and comfort of man. And we feel confident, that, leaving out the city of Leavenworth, Doniphan County contains a larger population than any other County in the Territory. We here take occasion to state that we were not paid nor even asked to put in a good word for Troy—neither have we many subscribers there. But we have plenty of room on our books for names, and care not how soon they come in.

While in Troy, we became acquainted with Egbert M. Lee, County Clerk, and Augustus J. Allison, Probate Judge. They are both quite young, but seem to understand their business, and are very clever withal. The Judge had that day almost put a lady and gentleman in a sweet pickle, who attempted to play the foolish and reprehensible game of a mock marriage. They desired him to perform the ceremony, not knowing that, in Kansas, the Probate Judge is fully empowered to perform such jobs, and that no license is in that case necessary. He complied, and went at it. The gentleman answered "yes," and the lady, when it came to her turn to answer, was suddenly seized with the idea that such a trick could be carried too far, and had the presence of mind to say "no!" Upon learning the narrow escape she had made, she became very indignant at the conduct of the Judge, and threatened to pull his wool, for attempting to carry the matter through. Wonder if that ain't the reason the Judge has his hair trimmed so short—in order to protect it from the violence of enraged females whom he is compelled to encounter, in performing the duties of his office!

We likewise met at Troy, with Capt. A. Heed, one of the Representatives elect for Doniphan County, under the Lecompton Constitution. He says the Danites have not troubled him yet, and thinks they will not. The only objection we

have to the Captain is, that he is "in the wrong shoot," on the Lecompton question.

The following morning we resumed our journey, and the next point we made was Doniphan. This is rather the largest town in Kansas above Leavenworth, and is at the present time improving more rapidly than any other. We noticed some thirty or forty new houses under way—most of them small, one story buildings. Doniphan is surrounded by a fine country, but we do not like the situation—there is too much low bottom between the town and the river. We called at the Crusader office, and found Mr. Redpath busily engaged in getting out the number of the Crusader giving Gen. Lane "hellix." He had a very large edition, and seemed prepared to send the papers throughout all creation. We also saw there, Charles Lenhart, whose name has become somewhat famous in connection with running Pat Langhlin, Boyd, and others, out of Doniphan, during the recent troubles. He is tall and slim, sports a moustache, and wears his hair very long. We did not find him the reckless and frightful looking object which a perusal of the papers would lead one to imagine him to be. But perhaps he is only frightful to Border Ruffians. A cat looks very meek and gentle, but is death on mice. Mr. Lenhart was formerly of Columbus, Ohio. We understood that he had also disposed of his stock in Gen. Lane.

The next place we came to was Atchison, once so famous as a Border Ruffian stronghold. It is nearly as large as Doniphan, and there are quite a number of buildings going up. We liked the looks of Atchison better than those of any other town we visited. The buildings are generally of a better class, and there is a substantial appearance about the place. We called upon Mr. Martin, of the Champion. He has just enlarged his paper, and has good hopes for the future.

We hauled up for dinner at Sumner. It is a new town upon the bluff, right in the woods. A number of buildings are going up there—most of them two stories. We understand that persons who get lots there, are bound to put up a certain class of buildings upon them. Sumner has a very fine three-story brick hotel, (the front shows four stories,) but as yet there is no one to occupy it. While there, we heard a great deal of talk about killing Atchison dead, right off. We are inclined to think that they will have to go into the killing business on an extensive scale, and do a great deal of it, if they accomplish their object. The persons whom we heard talk, expressed a supreme contempt for every town on the river, except Sumner. Other towns might reach a population of three or four thousand, but none of them could keep within hailing distance of Sumner. We do not wish to say a word against the place, but we would rather own property in New York, or even in St. Louis, than in Sumner. We had no time to hunt up the Gazette office.

Resuming our journey, we presently entered the Military Road leading from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Kearney. As far as we could see, the teams were strung along, carrying supplies to the army in Utah. The poor oxen in that service have a hard time of it. The wagons are loaded so heavily, that it must be hard work for six yoke of cattle to pull one of them over dry, level ground. But dragging them up and down hill, through mud nearly half deep, makes slow work of it. The brutes who drive, keep whipping and yelling, and the poor brutes that do the pulling, are covered from one end to the other with weals, some of them as large as a man's wrist, and the flesh of the animals quiver all over. Lord preserve us from being an oxen in the service of the Government of the United States!

Towards evening, upon emerging from hills, mud holes and underbrush, the famous, the mighty, the world-renowned city of Sweet Kickapoo burst upon our vision! Judging from the appearance of the town, there must have been a new building erected there not more than three years ago! The principal advantage possessed by the place, is a fine view of the city of Weston, Mo. We are somewhat curious to know who ever conceived the idea of building a town at Kickapoo. It is no place for a town, and, what is more, we do not suppose that there will ever be a town at Kickapoo. Notwithstanding the Land Office is located there, Kickapoo is sufficiently dull. The settlers are daily pre-empting their claims, and the speculators and skinner are filling their pockets. There are very many claim difficulties among the squatters, and the contestants are all skinned without mercy. We would advise all who have any difficulties whatever in regard to claims, to settle them before going to Kickapoo. Compromise the matter, or even make a sacrifice, rather than carry your troubles to that hole. As sure as you take them there, you will be skinned, and then probably the one will get the claim who is least entitled to it. Kickapoo is overrun with greedy pettifoggers, who seize upon every stray to raise disputes, and thereby secure large fees. They often induce persons to go to law, when it is not at all necessary. If a person even expresses a fear that some one else has filed upon his claim, they will do their utmost to bring the matter to trial. And the officials of the Land Office seem to be in league with them. If there is the

least look or doubt about a claim, no matter what the settler is prepared to prove, they will hand him over to the tender mercies of the skinner, who will bleed him well before they let him off. If possible, attend to your matters yourself. You will be in danger of being charged a ten dollar fee, even for inquiring the way to the Land Office!

We called at the office of the Kickapoo Pioneer. The paper has been suspended since sometime in the Winter, for want of support. It is somewhat singular, too, that a Pro-Slavery Democratic paper should be permitted to starve out in a town which can always muster from 800 to 2,000 votes of that stripe. But we presume the voters are busy at other matters. Col. Benton is dead, Horace Greeley and Edwin Forrest are attending to their spiritual welfare, Col. Fremont is engaged in his Mariposa trial, Jim Buchanan is attending to the affairs of Kickapoo at Washington, and we presume the balance of them are at various other occupations.

Ford's Hotel, at Kickapoo, is a very good house, and the bills are lighter than one would look for, considering that it is Kickapoo.

During our journey, we saw several towns larger than White Cloud, and several in which more buildings are at present going up, but none that seemed to have brighter prospects ahead. There is one thing which we have always considered a disadvantage to our place, and that is so much vacant land immediately about the town, and so few farms under cultivation within several miles of the place. We noticed the same with regard to Sumner. But all the other towns are surrounded with farms under a fine state of cultivation. With this evil remedied, we did not visit a town which we considered to have superior advantages to White Cloud. The only way in which they appear more lively, is in the greater number of steamboat arrivals. This is not on account of the unusually extensive business of these towns, but because they are so fortunate as to be below St. Joseph. The boats run between St. Louis and St. Joseph, and make those places stopping points. Were it not for this, the boats would be fewer, and much more heavily freighted, as they are when they go farther up the river.

**REDFATH ON LANE.**—The Crusader of Freedom has been revived, and the last number contains Mr. Redpath's principal reasons for his Declaration of Independence of Gen. Lane. The article is very bitter, and the writer must have been as much excited as "Doesticks," after his marriage, as he mixes "I" and "we" up in the same beautiful style. The tone of the article indicates deep-seated animosity, yet we are forced to believe there is much truth in it—and Mr. Redpath says he is prepared to swear to the truth of his statements. Recent developments from various quarters have been quite unfavorable for Lane, and he is evidently in a desperate way. We would copy Redpath's article into our columns, but for its great length. He tells how Lane tried to use him as a tool to boost himself up, and, by getting the advantage of him in a pecuniary point of view, succeeded for a while, as Mr. R. had to submit to Lane's dictation, or lose his all, and permit his family to suffer. Lane, finding that he had not Redpath securely in his power, initiated him into the Danite band, and endeavored to have him assassinate Robert S. Kelley. From that moment, Redpath says he threw Lane off altogether. He also says that Lane plainly intimated to him, that if Gov. Denver should challenge him in consequence of their late difficulty, he would have him assassinated. He likewise asserts that Lane once told him, that when he cannot use a friend as he pleases, he cuts his acquaintance.

But we have not space to enumerate all the "stuffed" things which Redpath says about the General. At this time, it is a satisfaction to us fellows who have always pronounced Lane bogus, to know that we are not subjected to the humility of confessing that we have been hoodwinked by the fellow, and used as tools to accomplish his ambitious schemes.

The steamer Carrier came down on Tuesday, on her return from Fort Randall. She had on board a large number of soldiers from that Fort, who were being transferred, we learn, to the Utah army. They were mostly Germans, and looked rather rough and hard, as might reasonably be expected in persons who have been without the bounds of civilization as long as they have. They were lounging about in all parts of the boat, and some of them were lying in the sun, on the bare deck, sound asleep. A soldier has a "hard road to travel."

Joseph Morehead, proprietor of the new Saloon, has presented us with a bottle of excellent Sherry Wine, which we found to be a fine temperance drink. His Saloon may be found at the old stand of Holbrook & Wakefield, where can be had all sorts of good drinks, and knock-knacks and fixings generally.

Freedom's Champion, of Atchison, comes to us again, in an enlarged form, with a new heading, and otherwise improved—from which we conclude that the people of that County have found it to be to their best interest to support the paper. We hope they may continue in the same faith.

## City Company Meeting.

We have been furnished with the following synopsis of the proceedings of the White Cloud City Company, at its last meeting:—

At a meeting of the stockholders of the White Cloud City Company, held May 17th, 1858, Ozias Bailey was elected President for the ensuing year, and W. J. Gatling, Secretary. There was an appropriation made of five thousand dollars for grading the streets. There was also a drawing of lots, of one lot to each sub-share, making one thousand lots in all divided; which will be endorsed on the sub-share, and a deed made for the same on presentation to the Secretary or President. Also the original shares were issued to the stockholders, which can be had by application to Henry W. Peter, Treasurer, at Oregon, Holt County, Mo.

There is about twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars owing to the Company for lots, nearly all of which will be due by the 4th of July next. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the Company that is now due, or will soon be due, are requested to call upon the Treasurer and make payment promptly, as they will forward their own interest thereby, as it is the intention of the Company to expend the most of the money in the improvement of the town.

Any information in regard to the affairs of the Company, can be had by addressing Y. D. Markham, or C. Dorland, White Cloud, or Ozias Bailey, President, Bloomfield, Edgar County, Illinois, or W. J. Gatling, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

**ENDORSEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.**—Since the passage of the English bribe, elections have been held in a number of important cities, in all of which Lecompton was made the issue, and in all of which Lecompton has been badly beaten.

Philadelphia gave Buchanan the largest majority of any city in the Union. She now elects the People's Anti-Lecompton candidate for Mayor, by some 4,000 majority. As usual, where other parties do the work, the Republicans claim this as an exclusive victory of theirs. Mr. Henry, the Mayor elect, and in fact the entire city ticket, are members of the National American party, but were voted for by persons of all parties.

In Indianapolis, which is usually Democratic, the Anti-Lecompton ticket has been elected by a considerable majority. In York, Pa., a heretofore strongly Democratic city, the American ticket has been elected by a large majority. Lecompton was made the test.

In Ottawa, Ill., the Anti-Lecompton ticket has also succeeded by a large majority. This city is filled up with Irish, (the most incorrigible and hopelessly benighted of all Democrats,) and consequently has heretofore been largely Democratic.

In Lafayette, Indiana, the Anti-Lecompton ticket has all its own way. It will thus be seen that Buchanan is indignantly rebuked in his own State, and English is rebuked in his, while Douglas is sustained in his. It would require a great deal of money, the issue of a vast amount of Treasury Notes, and the sale of an enormous quantity of public lands, to buy up the people, as Buchanan has bought up Congressmen.

A new paper has been started in St. Joseph, called "The West." We have as yet received no copies of it from the publishers, but the first two numbers have been handed to us by others. It is a large sheet, containing eight wide columns to the page, and, we think we may truly say, in its arrangement and appearance, is as beautiful a specimen of typography as can be found in the West. In politics it is independent, and decidedly Old Line Whig in its tone. It is edited with ability, by Messrs. Shields and Jones, and is worthy the support of every Western man, as it is devoted exclusively to Western interests. The publishers are F. M. Posegate & Co., and the price is \$2 a year. We think this puff is worth an exchange.

We are under obligations to Hon. M. J. Parrott, for a copy of the Patent Office Report on Agriculture, and the second volume of the United States Japan Expedition under the late Commodore M. C. Perry. The latter is an unusually interesting document. These books had been thrown out of the mail at Leavenworth, where they were lying we know not how long. W. D. Beeler, of Iowa Point, happened to hear of them in Leavenworth, kindly volunteered to bring them up.

The river is rising rapidly, and is now in excellent boating order. The saw-log harvest has already commenced. This is probably the commencement of the June rise. Last year, the June rise occurred in April; and this year, if the reports in regard to the small quantity of snow on the mountains be correct, there will not be much of a rise at all. There have been heavy floods in the Mississippi and its lower tributaries.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith, a hero of the Mexican War, who had been appointed to supersede Col. Johnston in the command of the Utah forces, died at Fort Leavenworth, of diarrhoea, on Sunday night, the 16th inst.

Cat-fish are growing small, in the river. Tom Leese and "Pryor" hauled one out, a few days ago, which weighed only 30 pounds!

**SHARP.**—Upon our arrival home, last week, we heard that the Clerk of the steamer Hannibal, which had passed up in the morning, had been making earnest inquiries for us, and had a package to be left in our care, upon which there was \$6 to pay. We were anxious to know what it all meant, and at length got a clue to the affair.

It appears that three young fellows were somewhere down the river, floating it up, and pretty well fagged out, when the Hannibal came along, and they determined to take passage. None of them had any money, but one of them had deeds for a couple of lots in some back country town, consisting of stakes driven into the ground. The lots, if the proprietors of the town had a title to the land, would be worth about \$1.25 to the acre. When the Clerk called on the fellows for their passage money, they confessed themselves "broke;" but the one having the deeds produced them, telling the Clerk they were very valuable, and that he might keep them until their fare was paid. He said they desired to stop at White Cloud, and the Clerk should come to us and show the documents, when we would immediately redeem them. The Clerk readily consented, and went about his business. At Iowa Point the fellows slid off of the boat, it being dark when she landed there. Upon her arrival here, the Clerk anxiously inquired for us, never doubting, we presume, that a sight of the papers would bring the money. Several persons, thinking the package was for us, offered to pay the charges, and deliver it to us; but the Clerk would not consent to this—the papers were very valuable, and he had been directed to let no one have them but himself. (The fellows had met us down below, and knew we were not at home!) He therefore carried them up the river with him. On the return of the Hannibal, the other day, the Clerk still had the papers, and was again inquiring for us! We would advise him to hold on to them, and he may yet make \$1 fortune out of them! Of one thing he can rest assured—they will lose none of their value by keeping!

The Crusader of Freedom asks us to correct the statement in regard to Wm. A. Phillips not being a citizen of the United States. It says he has been heretofore twenty-five years, having come when he was a child, and became a citizen by the naturalization of his father, but, not being satisfied with this, himself took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, after he became of age. As the editor of the Crusader knows more about Phillips than we do, we accept his amendment. We obtained our information in regard to his citizenship, from others. But we are not yet convinced that Phillips is a proper person for Supreme Judge.

Quite a number of the Free State papers of the Territory are coming out against Gen. Lane. He has no doubt had his day in Kansas. He may attribute all his bad luck to himself. He not long since had an almost unbounded influence over the Free State people of Kansas, and would still have, had he acted honestly and consistently. He has killed himself. We have been telling him that he would, but he has heeded us not. Far better for him, had he remained in Indiana, contented with the position of Congressman. Had he done so, he might be in Congress still; for the manner the man, the better the chance for office in Indiana—Southern Indiana, particularly.

The City Company, at their late meeting, appropriated some \$5,000 for grading the streets, the present season. The contract has been let to Messrs. J. H. Burns and Wm. Vosburg. They will commence operations in a short time. The grading is to be done on some three or four streets, and when completed, will add much to the appearance of the town, and the convenience of the people.

Late news has been received from Utah, to the effect that the United States forces have entered Salt Lake City without resistance. The Mormons have declared their determination not to fight, and are preparing to leave.

Professor Wyman, the young Wizard, will give one of his wonderful entertainments in this place, this evening.

This section was visited by a very hard hail-storm, on Sunday night.

**STEAM FERRY AT WHITE CLOUD.**—The Steam Ferry "White Cloud," left Wellsville, Ohio, on the 28th ult., and will be at White Cloud, K. T., in a few days. We know nothing of this Ferry, but from a letter received by Dr. H. W. Peter, of this place, from a gentleman, under whose supervision she was built, we make the following extract. He says, "the boat is a good one, and will, I have no doubt, be highly satisfactory to those interested."

That the establishment of a steam ferry at White Cloud, will be a great convenience to a large number of the travelling public, who cross at that point to go into Northern Kansas, and the Southern tier of Counties in Nebraska, is a fact self-evident. The growing importance of White Cloud has long since demanded a more convenient and speedy way of crossing the Missouri River, at that point than that afforded by flat-boats. If this ferry is properly managed, it will be of great convenience to the people on either side of the river, as well as a profitable business to those who are interested.—Holt County News.

The Home Journal says the man who stoutly objected to his wife's learning to skate, has at length concluded to let her slide.

## The Land Donating Clause of the English Bill.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the aid people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon said State of Kansas, to-wit: First, That sections number sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, granted to said State for the use of schools. Second, That Seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of said university, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purposes aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, That ten sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof. Fourth, That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth, That five per cent of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, The foregoing propositions heretofore offered are on the condition that the people of Kansas shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth, And that the said State shall never tax the lands or the property of the said State: Provided, however, That nothing in this act of admission shall be construed as to ratify or accept the ordinance attached to said constitution: but said ordinance is hereby rejected by the Government of the United States.

Gov. POLK.—In his speech delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 11th March, Gov. Polk says, in speaking of immigrants to Kansas, who were unable to take a negro with them:

"So soon as the first steamers began to navigate the Missouri river in the early Spring, dwellers on its shores were surprised to find their docks and cabins crowded by the New England immigrants making their way into Kansas, with nothing but black carpet sacks in their hands, containing all their worldly goods."

We would, in this connection, propound a question to our reconcile, edit, and astute Senator. Did Mr. Polk have even "a black carpet sack" in his hand, containing all his worldly goods," when he first surprised the dwellers on the Mississippi by emerging from the deck of a steamer and making his way into our city? And if not, why does he object to others coming to the West, as he did, without a penny in his pocket? Such flings at the hardy pioneers who have fortunes to make, and only their own labor to depend upon, come with a bad grace from men who have risen from low position to honorable office.—Mo. Democrat.

## From the States Emancipator.

**THE AFRICAN APPRENTICE BILL.**—Below will be found the famous African apprentice bill, introduced into the House by the Hon. J. W. Taylor, of East Feliciana, which has excited so much interest for the past few days in the Senate. An act to grant the authority of the State of Louisiana, for the importation of free black laborers in the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That James H. Bringham and his associates be, and are hereby authorized to import into the State of Louisiana, for agricultural and other laboring purposes, twenty-five hundred free Africans: Provided, They shall be indentured as apprentices to labor for a term of years which the parties may agree upon between themselves—not less than fifteen years.

**MONEY AT FT. LEAVENWORTH.**—We hear that two millions of dollars are expected at Fort Leavenworth during the present week. This money will all find its way into circulation on the frontier, and it requires neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to foresee that the result must be rapid expansion in trade, and a general easing up of our fiscal affairs.—This is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

A very large amount of the stock which has been bought by government itself, has been on time, and all of Messrs. Majors & Russell's purchases were upon a space of sixty and ninety days. These liabilities will now be liquidated, and the money thus put into circulation will perform a thousand good offices in a brief period, and we will be in fruition of the advantages which we have promised ourselves from the movement of Uncle Sam in the West.—St. Joseph Gazette.

The New York Herald reports the conversion of Horace Greeley.

We have no doubt but what Horace needed conversion.

Some people never get into debt. Why? Because they cannot be trusted.